

of the Administration to proceed slowly but surely in the present crisis are the British, who have established over press reports on the Arabic and the incompleteness of the official advice which have been received by the State Department from London and Queenstown. Up to this time the State Department has before it only one definite statement—that Mrs. Josephine Bruggler and her husband, Mr. P. Woods are the only Americans missing.

Officials are still awaiting details of the actual sinking of the liner. After the conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing yesterday it became known that Ambassador Gerard is to be instructed to call the attention of the German government to the Arabic case and seek any explanation the Germans have to offer.

A reply from Germany may require a week or more. Meanwhile this Government will have rounded up all sources of information at London and Queenstown.

Puzzled By 'Discrepancies.'
It also developed after the conference of yesterday afternoon that State Department officials are puzzled over "certain discrepancies" in the accounts which have already come from London. Doubt is raised particularly by the affidavit of Zillah Covington, New York playwright, that just before the Arabic was struck by a torpedo she had changed her course. Officials are unable to understand this statement in view of the declaration of Captain Finch that he did not know of the submarine and the vicinity until he saw the torpedo speeding toward his ship.

There remain to be cleared up the questions of whether the Arabic had switched her course, to go to the stricken Dunsley or whether she was endeavoring to save the submarine. These claims might be offered, from the German viewpoint, as mitigating circumstances. However, according to the declaration of Captain Finch, it is not now seen how he could have attempted to save a submarine, or to escape from the submarine, which he does not know was in the vicinity of his ship.

To Turn to Germany.
In the absence of authentic information and in view of the contradictory rumors concerning what had happened in the ship's last moments, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing decided that light should be sought from German sources. Until the facts are established beyond a doubt, no effort will be made to denounce the country, and nor to shape her actions in reprisal, if that shall be necessary.

The State Department's attitude is that if the German government has any facts which, in its opinion, go to mitigate the circumstances of the attack, the British foreign office should have opportunity to present them.

Deliberate Action Planned.
It is understood that the State Department's policy is to show the utmost deliberation consistent with the delicate situation, and to omit no opportunity of avoiding a severance of relations with Germany so long as a reasonable expectation of a sufficient excuse can be given for the sinking of the Arabic.

Already the State Department has convinced itself from the official dispatches received from Ambassador Page at London and from the news council at Queenstown, that the Arabic was attacked without warning. Except for the disputed point as to the Arabic's change of course, the evidence, whether it still is, has been sufficient to make out a case against Germany that the German government commander was deliberately unfriendly.

While awaiting the report of the submarine commander at Berlin, officials here are greatly interested in what Ambassador Gerard has to say as to "what he may have discovered at the German capital about the attitude of high German officials there."

Although it has been reported that the German embassy had evidence that Captain Finch, of the Arabic, had been warned and attempted to escape before the torpedo was discharged, it was said in the State Department that no information of that kind had been received from the German embassy or from any other official source.

Trivial Argument Barred.
While ready to listen to any statement of fact materially altering the Arabic situation, it may be stated with authority that the President and his advisers will not receive patently any trivial argument upon a technicality.

It is felt that the time has come for action rather than for words, and there is no possibility of compromise or patting. Let it once be clearly established that the Arabic was sunk in a manner to be construed as a "deliberate unfriendly act" and President Wilson's action will be prompt, vigorous and decisive.

On bearing upon the question of conviction, interest was expressed in the action published by the Associated Press, that the liner was sunk by a submarine, and that the British admiralty's disclaimer of conveying her might be reconciled with a contention from the German side to the contrary.

Belgian Oil Steamer Sunk by a Submarine

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Belgian steamer Daghestan, from Philadelphia, August 6, for Rouen, has been sunk by a German submarine. All members of the crew were saved.

The Daghestan is a steel screw oil tanker of 2,775 tons. Antwerp was her home port.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Columbia: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Potomac: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Virginia: Fair tonight and Monday; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Delaware: Generally fair tonight and Monday; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

New Jersey: Showers and cooler tonight; Monday fair; moderate southwest to west winds.

TEMPERATURES.
U. S. BUREAU. AFFLECK'S.
8 a. m. 74 9 a. m. 75 10 a. m. 76 11 a. m. 77 12 m. 78 1 p. m. 79 2 p. m. 80 3 p. m. 81 4 p. m. 82 5 p. m. 83 6 p. m. 84 7 p. m. 85 8 p. m. 86 9 p. m. 87 10 p. m. 88 11 p. m. 89 12 m. 90

TIDE TABLE.
High tide, 2:30 a. m. and 6:06 p. m.
Low tide, 12:15 a. m.
SUN TABLE.
Sun rose 5:19 Sun set 7:48
Eight automobile lamps at 7:24 p. m.

U-Boat Warned Arabic, Says German Official

Submarines Will Not Sink Ships Without Giving Them Chance, He Asserts; Asks America to Wait for the Full Details.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

(Copyright, 1915, by the United Press. Copyright in Great Britain.)
BERLIN, Aug. 22 (Via The Hague).—I doubt if a German submarine sank the Arabic without warning. German submarines will sink no ships without warning. Why does America always seek the bad viewpoint? Why does she not think something good of Germany?

A very high official of the German government made this declaration to me when questioned about press reports regarding the torpedoing of the White Star liner.

This official declared he could not believe that any American lives had been lost through the sinking of the Arabic. He said that the admiralty has not yet had reports from the submarine, and that he hoped America would not judge before every fact had been collected, including the statements of the German submarine commander.

Press reports received here are very conflicting. One report said the Arabic struck a mine. Others report the feeling in America very bitter, declaring that the ship was not warned.

These conflicting reports, this German official furnished the press, asking that America and Germany should calmly await the facts.

Ambassador Gerard is without official information of the torpedoing of the Arabic.

Another cable dispatch to the United Press from Carl W. Ackerman, his staff correspondent at Berlin, was received several hours later. It stated that the cable interview with a German official was dispatched. This cable said that the submarine commander's report had been received, and added that Berlin had heard that four American lives, causing deep concern.

BERLIN (via The Hague), Aug. 22.—The German admiralty has received an official report from the commander of the submarine that torpedoed the Arabic.

The admiralty permitted this fact to become known, but the character of the report was a closely guarded secret. Neither admiralty officials nor persons connected with the foreign office had the slightest comment to make.

The first reports received here said that all the passengers and members of the crew had been saved. The report was widely spread, including in Berlin, but shortly afterward word was received that four Americans had lost their lives, causing deep concern.

The Berlin newspapers almost without exception have refrained from comment. Their only official report of the sinking of the liner with the greatest caution, pending the publication of an official statement from the admiralty.

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ITALIAN Fliers Raid ENEMY'S AERO CAMP

Roman Troops Capture Redoubt on Plateau West of Monte Magno, in Trentino.

ROME, Aug. 22.—Raids and counter-raids by aeroplanes featured Friday's fighting on the Iusto-Austrian border. The Austrian aviation camp at Raun- east of Avitza, was raided by an Italian air squadron, which poured fire into the camp for half an hour with the official statement calls splendid results. On the return to headquarters the Italian airmen brought down an Austrian aeroplane.

The same day Austrian airmen raided Udine, headquarters of the Italian army, killing a woman and a girl in the city and three carabinieri in the camp. Some damage was done private property.

Italian troops captured an important Austrian plateau on the plateau west of Monte Magno, in the Trentino region. General Cadorna reported last night. In the upper Cordevole valley Italian heavy artillery destroyed important positions barring the progress of Italian troops.

Italian troops have won important successes in the Carnia region. General Cadorna said, capturing trenches on an entire sector of the Austrian front at one point.

In the Monte Nero section, on the north side of Udine, we conquered great lengths of enemy trenches," said the official report. "The enemy's counter-attacks failed. At Santa Lucia (south of Tolmino), the enemy's attacks were fruitless. We took some prisoners."

On the Carso plateau and south of Gorizia we have captured enemy trenches, one Maxim gun, and some other trophies. The tactical progress in this region continues.

Germans Open Fire On Brest Litovsk's Forts; Bialostok Is in Peril

BERLIN (via Amsterdam), Aug. 22.—From a distance of less than six miles, the Germans are bombarding the outer forts of Brest Litovsk.

Dispatches filed by correspondents with Field Marshal Mackensen's army on Friday reported that the Germans had arrived within six miles of the forts, and had opened the artillery attack. Today's official dispatches assert that Mackensen is making "further progress."

Having captured the city of Bialostok, the Germans have left using the railway. General von Gallwitz's left wing is threatening to surround a Russian force at Bialostok. The Russians are expected to evacuate the city, falling back behind the railway.

French Mortars Blow Up foe's Supply Depots; Germans Shell Rheims

PARIS, Aug. 22.—French mortars have blown up several ammunition depots of the enemy in the last twenty-four hours' fighting in Alsace, near Amertwiller.

The official communiqué also reported that the Germans have renewed the bombardment of Rheims. About forty shells were thrown on the city, but only one person was wounded.

Roumania Is Expected To Mobilize on Aug. 25

GENEVA, Aug. 22.—The following dispatch has been received from Bucharest: Between Nish, Serbia, and Bucharest constant rumors are being spread, that Roumania will begin a general mobilization on August 25. Relations between Roumania, Bulgaria, and Serbia at present are excellent.

AERO CLUB WANTS LARGE APPROPRIATION

Requests 48 Governors to Urge Congress to Furnish More Army Flying Machines.

Because of the inability of the Navy Department to make loans of aeroplanes to the naval militia of twenty-two States that have such organizations, the Aero Club of America, has addressed letters to the governors of the forty-eight States in the Union suggesting that the governors' conference, soon to be held, adopt resolutions urging Congress to furnish more flying machines.

PLAYWRIGHT TELLS HOW ARABIC SANK

Zillah Covington Describes Thrilling Experiences of People on Torpedoed Liner.

Continued from First Page.

Eight boats were swung out on each side of the ship—more than enough for every one. When we stepped into the lifeboats we were impressed with the provision of tins, crackers, and cans of water, also that compasses, sails, oars, and everything were all ready for the emergency. That is a wonderful tribute to the far-sightedness of Captain Finch.

The ship's crew waited calmly until the passengers were led into the lifeboats, and then they went down slowly into the water. There was not the slightest confusion about it. You would have thought the crew of the Arabic were used to that sort of work.

When the bridge stood the captain, watching the whole scene, putting in suggestions to the passengers where to go and giving orders to the crew with lightning rapidity.

Bugle Boy At Post.
"I will never forget the bugle boy. When the torpedo struck he jumped to the command post and started a shrill 'tattatat' on the bugle, meaning 'the ship is in peril, get to the lifeboats.' The little chap kept it up until the last boat was filled up, when the captain yelled an 'all clear' and the bugle ceased to sound. The kid obeyed, but he carried on as if it were the only thing he cared for in the world.

When we got to the water we struck around in the boats, after getting a safe distance away from the Arabic, until the captain turned her nose straight up in the air. The captain was still on the bridge when the Arabic took her plunge, stern first. He looked down at us with her, and we thought it was all up with him. He made a heroic figure, that captain did, sticking to his ship till she went under.

"We watched the spot where the captain had gone down, and after that an incredible time he popped up like a shot out of a catapult. Half a dozen boats made for him, and he climbed into one.

Didn't Even Sneeze.
"Right away, without even waiting to sneeze, the captain took command of the fleet of lifeboats. We all went circling around to pick up those struggling in the water, and saved more than twenty that way. After we got all we could find the captain hoisted sail over his boat and took a compass to find where the land lay. We were so far out that we couldn't see land. I felt the binoculars that I had jammed my pocket and they were passed from one boat to another until the captain got 'em. They were the only binoculars around, the captain's having slipped out of his pocket when he went down with the ship.

The captain started leading the fleet of lifeboats for land. It took an hour and a half. A British cruiser came in sight. The cruiser took four shots at the submarine, which was now within the distance. I don't know if it was hit. After that the cruiser picked up the passengers and conveyed them to Queenstown.

Mr. Covington related that the two flying Martins, aeroplanes, who had been flying over London, still defied the force of a lifeboat from the deck of the Arabic. One had his arms flailing with clothes which he hastily grabbed from the cabin. The other, who had passed around to the surviving ones.

PAPER IS PUNISHED FOR WARNING ITALY

Discussed Ammunition Shortage and Possibility of Romans Meeting Russians' Fate.

GENEVA, Aug. 22.—All issues of the Italian newspaper Ideale Nazionale were confiscated for an entire day because it discussed too frankly the ammunition situation in Italy. Copies of the paper have reached here.

Ideale Nazionale warned the government that unless it hastened itself to secure better supplies of ammunition, its armies might meet the same fate as those of the Russians.

Threat to Pulitzer For German Expose

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Discussing the World's exposure of the secrets of German propaganda, Herman Ridder says in an article in the Staats-Zeitung today:

The disclosure of the correspondence in regard to the details of such transactions, by the World, hampers only to a slight extent this legitimate activity, by aggravating the already strained relations between this country and Germany.

The World has done a doubtful service for the country in which it is published—doubtful as was its exposure of the "Pulitzer" made several months ago to "loan" aeroplanes to the naval militia of twenty-two States having such organizations. It is a serious matter as it delays for at least one year the prospects of setting assistance from the Federal Government to arm aviation corps for either the national guard or militia."

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"Act," Says Roosevelt, Discussing the Arabic

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Colonel Roosevelt, in a statement said:

"I see it suggested in the papers that the German answer to our last note—that is, the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine and the consequent murder of certain American citizens, will be adequately dealt with by the Administration dismissing Ambassador Bernstorff and severing diplomatic relations with Germany. I sincerely hope the Administration will not take this view, for to do so would be a fresh sacrifice of American honor and interests."

Germany, he declared, would care nothing for severance of diplomatic relations, and that the time for deeds has come. He said that, while the President's note to Germany in February was excellent, "if only it had been lived up to," every subsequent note has "represented nothing but weakness and timidity on our part."

Russia Suspends Anti-Hebrew Law

Refugees Allowed to Settle in Cities of the Empire Except Petrograd and Moscow.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22 (via London).—The Russian government has suspended the law of the occupation of the Jews of a great part of the pale of Jewish settlements and the inclusion of the remainder in the sphere of military operations, the condition of the Hebrew is critical. Five hundred thousand Hebrew residents have been deported and probably greater numbers have taken refuge in the interior provinces, where they have no legal rights.

Prince Cherbatoff, the minister of the interior, brought the question of their status before the council of the empire, and that body has decided temporarily to permit Hebrews to settle in the cities of the empire with the exception of those of Moscow and Petrograd and the suburban residences of Emperor Nicholas.

U. S. TO KEEP OUT OF WAR, SAYS STONE

Arabic Incident Will Have No Serious Results, Asserts Foreign Relations Chairman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Expressing the belief that the United States will continue to keep out of the European war, Chairman Stone, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, declared today:

"Of course, the Arabic incident is bound to cause further exchanges, but I have every reason to believe there will be no serious result. So far we have succeeded in keeping out; I believe we will continue to do so."

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amuse yourself to your heart's content without the least bit of exertion.

TUMULTY SEES PERIL IN ARABIC SITUATION

Secretary's Declaration Believed to Have Been Inspired by the President Himself.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 22.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, was roundly cheered by 250 Democratic leaders of New Jersey in conference here yesterday afternoon when he passionately declared that President Wilson would uphold the rights of American on land and sea, "at any cost."

"In this solemn hour," said Secretary Tumulty, "our President stands as the defender, conservator, and spokesman of the inalienable rights of Americans on land and sea. To all the world he represents the majesty, the integrity, and the very sovereignty of a great people—a people bent on no mission of injustice, but interested in the assertion and maintenance, at every cost, of the rights of international law and humanity so vital to the life of the nation itself, right, justice, and honor. We are in an ancient day, and at a great cost of blood and great sacrifice."

In this hour of a great international crisis our heroes, our hearts, our prayers are with our beloved President. If necessary, our lives and our sacred honor shall follow him.

Governor Fielder was among those who warmly congratulated Secretary Tumulty when he finished amid a roar of applause.

White House officials denied any knowledge of Secretary Tumulty's speech at Spring Lake, upholding the policy of the President toward international relations.

It was being said, however, that Tumulty had received permission from President Wilson to make the address, and that it was done with the President's full knowledge and consent, and that the major points of Tumulty's address had emanated from the President himself.

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